FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1880.

Samuel J. Tilden.

Now passes into history one more name, to become classic and enduring, engraved in ineffaceable characters, among the loftiest and most admirable of American states-

Of a delicate physical mould, modest and retiring in disposition, but endowed with a mind intuitively bent on wast subjects, and grasping great public questions, SAMUEL J. TILDEN pursued a peculiar course. Second to none in his interest in public affairs, he persistently remained in private life until he saw difficult and essential work to be accomplished, which no one else had the combined intelligence and courage to encounter.

We speak considerately when we say that it required a much more uncommon quality of moral courage to undertake and conduct to success the warfare against a corrupt bench, as accomplished by Mr. TILDEN, than is requisite for the most daring achievements on the field of battle. It is the courage of calm reflection and a self-sacrificing spirit; it comes from a love of country and of justice superior to all love of self.

Mr. TILDEN had a hold upon the country possessed by no other man. He undoubtedly would have been renominated had he not declined. We thought that his declination ought to have been disregarded by the Convention. We thought that he should be put forward again as the capdidate of the patriotic Demogracy, even if he "died in harness" in consequence. But nearly every member of the Convention knew that Mr. TILDEN'S health was, temporarily at least, greatly impaired. They were forbearing toward one who had done so much at once for the party and the country.

Then it seems that Gov. TILDEN'S full and magnificent letter of declination was supplemented at a very early hour yesterday morning, before the nomination was made, by the following telegram:

"JUNE 24, 1880 " Hon. Daniel Manning, Grand Hotel, Concinnati, Obto-" Received your telegrams and many others containing like information. My action was well considered, and is irrevocable. No friends must be allowed to cast a doub! on my motives or my sincerity. SAMURE J. TILDEN."

After this nothing was left but to abide by Mr. TILDEN's strongly expressed and reiterated wishes. The greatest, the wisest, the best of men are mortal. Mr. TILDEN had given to his State and his country so much of his physical strength that it would have been an inconsiderate, if not a cruel act, to require him to endure the burdens of another campaign.

Mr. TILDEN'S name, in future history, will rank with the names of Washington, Jer-FERSON, MADISON, JACKSON, and LINCOLN. A truer and purer patriot is not to be found

Mr. TIADEN served this State in the office of Governor as it has been the fortune of no other man since he was born to serve it. He would have served the country as President in the same way. He was elected, but defrauded out of the office. Having been elected, he steadfastly and sturdily refused, upon principle, all invited bribes to officers to make true and correct returns.

Now, when there is no longer any object to make sinister and libellous attacks on Mr. TILDEN, he will begin, for the first time, to attain to the true honor and fame which

Few men so remarkable have been born on the American continent-which has given birth to some of the best men of any country of all time.

Mr. TILDEN passes-not to the grave, but to a deserved, recuperative rest. His is the rarest of all fortunes-to enjoy at once the fame of the noble dead with the zest, the glow, the enthusiasm of, we trust, a long continued life. The Administration, the nation, will yet seek his counsels, and profit by them. He has richly earned his rich reward; and all that loying troops of friends and a grateful country can confer upon him will be his.

President-Elect Tilden and the Democratic Nominee.

Before the nomination of Gen. HANCOCK, Senator BARNUM, the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, telegraphed to Mr. Tilden that Gen. HANCOCK was the choice of the New York delegation, and requesting Mr. TILDEN's opinion in the prem-

Mr. TILDEN replied : "Your choice agreeable to me."

After the news of the nomination was received Mr. TILDEN promptly telegraphed to Bpeaker RANDALL:

" To the Hon SANUEL J. RANDALL, Cincinnati "I congratulate the Convention and the Democratic party of the United States upon the nomination of Has cook and Essuess. The people will condemn the traudulent subversion of the election of 1876, and will assert their power and resume their sovereign right to choose

their rulers. "SANUEL J. TILDER." To Gen. HANCOCK President TILDEN telegraphed:

"To Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, Army Headquarters, Gov. "I cordially congratulate you upon your nomination

"SAMUEL J TILDEN." To which Gen. HANCOCK responded: "GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., June 24.

" S. J. THORN I thank you sincerely for your kind congratulation. "W. S. HANCOCK."

Judge Black to Mr. Tilden on Gen. Hancock.

WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL. LONDON, May 1. My DEAR SIR: I have just seen a Philadelphia paper containing an account of our Pennsylvania Convention, in which, among other things, it is stated that " " I had said orally before I left New York some things that I did not say. My attitude with regard to the Democratic nomination has never changed. I have always thought and always said that we instayou. If you declined, the necessity would me absolute to take somebody who would

be acceptable to you and your friends. If the naming of the man be left to you. I have tion of children in the dogmas of its relig-

no doubt that you will meet the responsibility like a statesman and a patriot. I had some reason to believe that you were making up your mind for good and sufficient reasons not to take the nomination, and that such would be your final determination; but I did not think that you had decided upon the person to whom you would throw your interest. Gen. HANCOCK has a very high place in my esteem, for reasons which I think I mentioned to you, and which I am sure you appreciate.

I rest in a profound confidence that whether you take the nomination or not, and no matter what you do in the latter event, you will do well. I endorse your paper in blank, and you may fill it up as you like.

At all times and under all circumstances. am yours faithfully.

Gen. Hancock for President.

Though we have hoped that the Convention at Cincinnati might present in its broadest shape the issue of constitutional self-government to be determined by the people in the November election, and that Mr. TILDEN, as the embodiment of that issue, might be the chosen candidate, yet if, owing to the delicate state of Mr. Tilden's health, that could not be, we are content, and more than content, with the nomination

of Gen. HANCOCK. Though a military man, he has proved himself to be possessed of a profound and intelligent appreciation of the vital principles of personal liberty, which lie at the foundation of our democratic institutions. No one has ever presented these principles in a clearer or more comprehensive manner than he; and we refer to the record which is republished in another part of this paper from THE SUN of last November, as the conclusive proof of what we assert.

A brave and well-tried soldier of the Union, Gen. HANCOCK is at the same time a sincere and thorough believer in the democratic idea that civil government must always be superior to military authority. and that the people are infinitely greater than the army, which they employ and pay. Moreover, he is a man of spotless character. Amid all the opportunities of high command in a civil war, and of military

government over a conquered State, no cor-

ruption has ever been tolarated by him.

Against his illustrious patriotic services

not a single wrong act can be alleged. His nomination, more nearly than that of others who might have been selected, presents the same great issue which would have been presented by the nomination of Mr. TILDEN. A lifelong Democrat, and justly exercising great influence among his fellow citizens, he had no lot or part in devising or enacting or applying the unconstitutional Electoral Commission. He stands for the Constitution and its methods, and for the right of the people to govern themselves thereby; while his antagonist, Gen. GARFIELD, one of the infamous eight by whom that Commission was made a mere instrument for setting aside the will of the country, stands for the Electoral Fraud of 1876. We can have no

doubt as to the final decision between the representatives of these opposing systems. Gen. HANCOCK has ever been true to the Union. Brave among the bravest of the soldiers who marked with their blood the battle fields of the civil war, there is no citizen, living or dead, whose life more than his illustrates the sentiment of loyalty to the old flag, of devotion to the integrity of the republic. Upon the escutcheon of his fidelity there is not the shadow of a single blot.

He is a straightforward, outspoken, sincere man. What he says he means; what he means he does. Under his Administration we may expect economy, dignity, boldness, truth, and honor. The old democratic principles, which stand like bed rocks in the Constitution, will be the rules by which he will act. The reformation and renovation of the Government will be the object toward which his efforts will be directed. The Convention has done well in giving us such a candidate.

For Vice-President the Convention nomi nates WILLIAM H. ENGLISH of Indiana. Mr. English has not recently been active in official life. He served in Congress, however, as a Representative of Indiana from 1853 to 1861. During that period he was conspicuous on the Democratic side of the chamber. His record is clear and honest, and his nomination not only takes nothing from the great popular strength of the ticket, but adds to it

We are confident that these are the candidates who will be elected in November; and who will be duly inaugurated on the Fourth of March, 1881.

The Centenary of Sunday Schools. ROBERT RAIKES, an English printer, is known as the founder of our modern Sunday school system, though, of course, the catechetical instruction of children dates from the earliest days of the Church. All education, in fact, was necessarily based on religion, according to the Christian theory, and even now the Roman Catholics regard its separation from religious teaching as dangerous and subversive of Christian faith. They would have the Church preside over all instruction whatsoever, and have education tend to the development of a religious

character as its most important object. RAIKES was led to establish his Sunday school by observing the demoralizing effect of their Sunday freedom from school restraints on the children of Gloucester, his native town. His idea was to give them occupation in school on that day as well as on week days; and ac-cordingly, one hundred years ago, he opened his first Sunday school, hiring his teachers, and devoting its sessions to instruction in the Catechism. The school worked so well that it was speedily adopted as the model for many more, it being obvious that as feeders for the Church such schools were of unequalled value. Then WESLEY took up the idea, introduced voluntary teachers such as we have now, and made it a prominent feature of his sys-

tem of religious propagandism. Beginning with Saturday, the centenary of RAIKES's first Sunday school will therefore be celebrated in London by an international convention of Sunday school teachers as an event of most important consequences to religion. In this convention representatives from the United States take a leading position, for here the Sunday school move-

ment has made its greatest progress. It is estimated that there are over 100,000 Sunday schools in the world, that 1,500,000 teachers are engaged in them, and that they are attended by 10,000,000 scholars. In the United States alone 7,000,000 of these scholars are reported. But the estimates do not include all or nearly all the children under religious instruction at school on Sunday. The meeting in London being under Protestant direction, the Roman Catholic schools seem not to be counted, and yet no Church is so indefatigable as that of Rome in the religious training of the young. It is built up and kept alive by the systematic instruc-

ious faith, not on Sunday merely, but on every day of the week. Leaving out the children of the compara-

tively small portion of the population who reject religious belief altogether, nearly every boy and girl in the United States Is pretty sure to get some training in Sunday schools. In the Protestant churches there is no organization for the religious training of the young except the Sunday school. The children at the public schools get a purely secular education, such religious exercises as are tolerated being of the briefest and most formal. There is a great fight over reading portions of the Bible in these schools; but whether they are read or not makes little difference, so far as the religious ideas of the scholars are concerned, for there is no catechetical religious instruction, and the ceremony is scarcely heeded by the children. In our public school system religion and education are practically divorced as thoroughly as if the Bible was left unopened in them.

It is for this reason probably that the Sunday school has grown into so much greater importance here than in any other country. Without it there would be little or no religious instruction for the young outside of the family circle, and it relieves many parents of a labor they are glad to escape or which they do not feel fit to perform. And yet the teachers in the Sunday schools are generally young men and women who undergo no examination as to their fitness to fulfil their important functions. They do voluntary work well or ill, according as they have the knowledge and aptitude for teaching the doctrines of Christianity to their youthful scholars. Nowadays they are helped by a system of printed lessons; but, after all, the instruction in Sunday schools is not usually of a very methodical character, or imparted in the most

intelligent way. Still, as we say, it is in these voluntary schools alone that the majority of our children, nearly all those who are not brought up under the fostering care of the Church of Rome, get such religious instruction as they receive. They are the nurseries of all the denominations, and really a most important part of their system of propagandlem. Without them the churc now organized, would speedily fall off in ers and vitality.

It is therefore obvious why the centenary of ROBERT RAIRES is regarded with pecu liar interest in the United States.

Probably no individual man has done so much to insure the nomination of Gen. Han-COCK AS WILLIAM F. SMITH, lately President of the Board of Police in this city.

What do Mayor Cooper and Gov. Robinson now think of their unlawful behavior toward this gallant and patrictic veteran?

The noteworthy feature of the Welsh Eisteddfod, which took place at Scranton yesterday and the day before, is that its chief promoter and supporters are tollers in the mines. It is a congress of music and poesy, as the na plies, and the chorus singing of the Welsh miners was, as always, the finest among the many fine performances. Nowhere is the union of labor and song better illustrated than in this annual gathering.

The Society of the Cincinnati, which has been engaged ever since the beginning of the century in endeavoring to build a monument to Washington at Philadelphia, has now got along so far as to choose a design—the one offered in the competition by Siementino of Berlin. The great soldier-statesman is in uniform, on a horse, with a cloak about him. But besides the central figure, there are many groups of allegorical figures on the pedestal. together with four fountains; and not only many men, women, and children, but a quan tity of animals, thrown in. Altogether, the design contemplates a generous portion of sculpture for the money. But the startling element in the matter is that the venerable society should have got so far as the design.

The HAYES circus no longer makes combination trips to agricultural fairs. It scatters this summer in as many directions as there are members, and each pursues his solitary way. This is a great change from three year when it was on the road together a large part of the season.

A battle at Buenos Ayres and a commercial crisis are the latest features of the civil war on the river La Plata. It would be pitiable if, after the great progress made by the Argentine Confederation of late years, it should fall a victim to a war for secession or to a struggle of rival sections for political power.

Sections 1,345 and 1,346 of the Revised Statutes come in very conveniently for Mr. ALEXANDER RAMSEY and others, in this travelling season. These sections provide that five ommissioners shall semi-annually visit the Rock Island military prison, accompanied by person exercising the functions of Secretary of War, for the purpose of inspection, and that they shall have five dollars a day when on duty, with all their travelling expenses paid. This makes a nice little pleasure jaunt, twice a year, at Government expense, and Mr. Ramsex will extend it to Leavenworth and the mili tary prison there.

If the absorbing consciousness of their dress coats and brand-new diplomas had per mitted the boys of the Brooklyn Polytechnic graduating class to listen closely to the Rev. Dr. CHARLES H. HALL's address to them, they

would have stared at him in amazement.

The Rev. Dr. Hall is one of the best-known clergymen of Brooklyn and of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He sits as a deputy in the General Conventions. He has written a book on Ritualism. He is a man of weight and mark He told the Polytechnic boys that the old shells and husks of things, political and religious, were flying off, and weak, timid persons were scared. He was not scared, he said. He saw in all this the resistless advance of liberty and true life. He hoped to see one political party thoroughly beaten at the approaching election, and then to see the other party destroyed by its own success. Both had outlived their usefulness and their honesty. What after these obstacles should be at last gotten out of the way? The Rev. Dr. HALL did not enter into details, further than to again disclaim all sympathy with the alarmists, one-half of whom were only echoing Old Word prejudices, and to say this: "We shall go on, inevitably, to remove the remaining barriers, built up by enormous wealth and privilege, to a righteous and natural equality among men." Queer talk, this, from the lips of an Episcopal clargyman.

Not less unusual and surprising was the Rev. Dr. Hall's allusion to the internal agitations of the Church-actual and imminent. Nominally addressed to the Polytechnic boys, this part of his speech was probably meant for older and more attentive ears. He is reported

lact that many of their hormologians observed that while bruth above with the finance of control which will be the state of the season of the control with that which clothes this divine attribute with those who like Laway of old mour of their regarding and Jeplore life agitations of ities. But I sympathize more with all who heli Goo is not necessarily in the teraphitm."

This is talking out in meeting with a ven-Plenty of orthodox preachers may be pondering these things, but not one in a thousand has the courage to say them. We think the better of the Boy. Dr. HALL of Brooklyn for his frankness, and hope that it may not get him Into trouble.

But he excites a curiosity which he does not

gratify. After all these Old World religious machineries, rites, usages, and obsolete formula have been sloughed off, what will be left, and what will this coming American religion be like when it gets here? Will the Doctor give a bill of particulars?

All that remains now is the formality of voting.

Now all the dark horses have gone home to their stables to get currycombed for the next

No well informed Republican politician really doubts that HANCOCK will be elected. Why not pitch GARFIELD overboard, make it unanimous, and have another era of good

Speaker RANDALL is young enough to walt. Some of the others are old enough to take disappointment philosophically.

What are our esteemed Republican contemporaries going to do with all those spiked It is to be feared that many of HANCOCK's

old soldiers clinked glasses, with something red in them, yesterday. The WARREN court of inquiry was adjourned from last Monday to next Monday, out

of compliment to Gen. HANCOCK, who, it was

thought, might possibly be interested in im portant affairs of his own this week. And he is. Two men, the Scripture says, shall be in the field; the one shall be taken and the other left. It is the Indiana Excuss who is taken this time. Next time it may be the Connecticut

ENGLISH'S turn. Soaked powder is not more useless than the bulk of the ammunition which the Repub-licans so industriously laid in for this campaign. Fancy an attempt to utilize the Issues, so called, against such men as Handel and ENGLISH!

Save the defeat of GRANT and the nomina tion of Garrield at Chicago, no sorer affliction has recently befallen the stalwart Republican than the spectacle of the Confederate brigs diers, in almost solid phalanx, keeping step at Cincinnati to the music of the Union

An interesting study for physiognomists: GARFIELD's face when he heard the news from

What a relief it must be to Mr. SEYMOUR to find himself still safe and sound on his be

Whether WHYMPER, the Alpine traveller, really climbed Chimborazo is doubted by some South Americans who have a local pride in the inaccessibility of the great snowy peak. Mr. WHYMPER's climbing claim is extensive, for he says that during his present journey he has been to the top of Chimborazo. Antisana, Cotopaxi, Carambe, Sarawen, Sincholagua, Corazon, Pichinche, and Cotocuchi. The people who saw him up there and can testify to it are few.

While the Argentine Republic has the unpleasant prospect of secession. Colombia is contemplating a closer union and centralization. The Congress at Bogota has passed through one House and nearly through the other a measure by which the national Government assures to each of the States of the Union a republican form of government, and is pledged oppose any invasion of them, or any domestic insurrection, or demand for aid by the State Legislature, or by the executive power in case the Legislature should not be in session. This language is borrowed closely from our Constitution, and the measure is looked upon as a specific against revolutions, which, in view of the coming canal, Colombia is extremely anxious to outgrow.

The most famous back in the world was among the distinguished arrivals from Giasgow n New York this week. Besides being a great back, Mr. W. S. Somens is an almost equally renowned kicker in place, as five prizes attest while his historic kick of 196 feet 5 inches has never been duplicated. Although the ex-Captain of the renowned Queen's Park Club has retired from the world of football in order to enter upon the more prosaic one of commerce. his present pleasure tour will, it is believed, result in his making arrangements for a visit of that club to this country, to engage in matches with the players of Harvard. Yale, and the other colleges, and with the clubs of Canada. The games would be a treat to see, even though they would be probably as one-sided for the famous cotchman as a race of HANLAN with some British oarsman.

BROOKLYN'S HEATED POLITICS.

The Fight in the Police Department Still Being Waged with Vigor.

The excitement over the attempt to seize and run the Brooklyn Police Department by ex-Commissioners O. B. Leich and John Pyburn, on the ground that Commissioner Jourdan could not act as the single head of the depart-ment until Mr. Leich qualified as Excise Commissioner under the new law, continued yesterday. Police Commissioner Jourdan took his seat as usual at the desk in the Board room, with Samuel Richards, Chief Clerk, at his eibow He issued an order adjourning all the trials set down for yesterday until further notice. The ex-Commissioners, Leich and Pyburn, soon entered with their counsel, and took seats in the room. Excise Commissioners Coleil and Stears then passed into Commissioner Jourdan's private office, where Commissioner Jourdan joined them. The ex-Commissioners and their counsel and Isaac B. Crane, their chief clerk, smoked and chatted. They were all anxiously awaiting a response from Police Superintendent Campbell as to whom he was going to resognize, and in a few moments the Superintendent entered and handed to Messrs. Pyburn and Leich a notice that he had been advised that he could not legally recognize them as acting in any official capacity whatever, and that the Board of Police and Excise of Brooking, as lately constituted, has ceased to exist. He also gave notice that he could recognize no other authority in the department except Commissioner of Police James Jourdan. The two ex-Commissioners then retired for consultation, and soon afterward went out of the building without saying anything as to their plans. Police Superintendent Campbell then reported to Gen. Jourdan that he would be governed by his orders. Gen. Jourdan then informed the Superintendent that he had appointed Samuel Bichards as Chief Clerk and Deputy Commissioner of Police and Excise. The notice that Gen. Jourdan had assumed control and management of the Department of Police, and that his Ghief Clerk and Deputy Commissioner of Police and deputy had been appointed, was embodied in a general order to the Police and order to the Superintendent in the first and Deputy Commissioner of Police and deputy had been appointed, was embodied in a general order to the Police and others, and from interfering with the discharge of the duties of the Circk and of the Circk and promised from riving orders to the Superintendent of Police and others, and from interfering with the discharge of the duties of Messrs, Leich and Pyburn as Commissioners. Judge McCue declined to grant the lujunction as at first askel for, saying that it would be detrimental to public interests. The order was served on Gen. Jourdan late in the afternoon, and he turned it over t the room. Excise Commissioners Colell and Stears then passed into Commissioner Jour-Gen. Jourdan yesterday made a demand upon Mayor Howell to approve his bond, but the lat-Gen. Jourdan yesterday made a demand upon Mayor Howell to suprove his bond, but the latter refused to do so saying "It will keep," Gen. Jourdan then filed a second bond for \$10,000 with the Brooklyn City Cierk, with B. F. Trger and John G. Johnson as sureties. The Mayor said also that he did not Intend to approve of the bend of Capt, W. L. B. Steers, the newly appointed Commissioner of Excise, saying that until Commissioner Leich had declined the office no vacancy existed.

The Auditor, Comptroller, and Mayor yesterday met, and, by the votes of the first two, John Trusiow was appointed President of the Department of Assessment and Thomas Ennis, Lemnel Burrows, Charles Smail, Thomas A. Wilson, William De Lacey, Augustus Kurth, Ben), W. Wilson, and Ben), B. Hopkins were appointed Assessors.

Fire Commissioner Worth yesterday appointed ex-Alderman Dawson as his deputy.

A Free-Handed Congressman. From an Interview with Mr. Howard Curroll in the Cincinnal Engages.

Congressman Starin never subscribes less than \$20000 to the Republican sampling med in New York; but it is matter of chiefles with him never to spend a point of sever a monimum or either himself or his friends. In the campaign for the dovernorship which his friends made in his behalf last fall, be did not pay out a dollar, but subsequently, if dhe way and another, he spent \$2.000 to elect Gov. Cornell. He spent he money in Chicago.

FOR BOTH FOOLS AND WISE MEN. Solemn Warning Against Investments

Mining Stocks. LEADVILLE, June 15 .- Before the year 1877 the mining of gold and silver as a business attracted but little attention from Eastern capitalists. Few companies were organized in New York city during that year. The business was considered hazardous by all well-informed men. Since Jan. 1, 1878, vast sums of money have been subscribed for the stock of mining companies claiming to own mineral property in the Western States and Territories, and beyond our boundary lines. The amount of the stock issued is so great, and the mining camps, to which the money obtained from its sale is to be applied, are so widely distributed, that the attention of the public is now earnestly called to

the figures of this unwise excitement. For convenience I group the mining districts thus: The Biack Hills, in Wyoming and Dakots, constituting the first group; Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona the second: California, Montana, Nevada, and Idaho the third: the Eastern and Southern States the fourth. The State of Colorado I treat singly, and foreign States as foreign.

During the year 1877 there were no notable discoveries of mineral made. The output of the mines was normal. The crops of the agricultural States were not superabundant. Throughout the West farms were being mortgaged. The farmers were poor, and money was necessarily scarce. No mining excitement was created that year. There were organized in New York city, in 1877, companies to mine for gold and silver that issued stock of the par value of \$45.590,000, distributed as follows: For Colorado, \$8,500,-000; for the first group, \$10,000,000; for the second, \$9,000,000; for the third, \$11,100,000; for the fourth, \$1.950,000; for the mines in foreign lands, \$5.040,000. This stock was sold below par, probably for about fifty per cent. of its face value. This issue of stock can be justly considered as a standard by which to measure the legitimate demand annually made on the Eastern States by those of the West for mining capital in years when speculation does not rage. In 1877, Colorado's gross output of gold, silver, lend, and copper was of the value of \$7,216,283.53. In the latter part the Leadville mines began to be

talked about. Numerous discoveries were in that district, but not until the year 1878 was well advanced did the excitement extend to the money centres of the East. No discoveries of any great importance were made in other mining districts during that year. Unscrupulous correspondents began filling the columns of their papers with extravagant reports of the riohness of the Lendville mines. These reports were extensively reprinted. Gradually excitement spread to other mining fields. and the correspondents located in those dis-tricts, not to be outdone by the Leadyille writers, wrote reports of prospects, of discoveries, and of scenery that would have caused Baron Munchausen, were he alive to lament the lack of veracity in the human race. The result of this writing by uninformed men, ignorant of mining, was that in 1878 there were organized in New York city mining companies that issued stock to the extent of \$74,750,000. The gold and silver leads on which the money obtained by the sale of this issue of stock was to be expended were located, or supposed to be located, in Colorado, \$20,250,000; in the first group, \$12,500,000; in the second group, \$23,-\$50,000; in the third group, \$14,800,000; in the fourth group, \$750,000; in the mines of foreign lands, \$2,800,000. The bulk of the increased demand for \$29,160,000 came from Colorado and the second group.

The output of the Colorado mines during 1878 was \$10.558,116.90. An increase in a year of \$3.341.833.37 in the gross yield of a State devoted to mining does not justify the organization in our city of mining companies that issue \$20,250,000 of stock. The mineral production of Golorado, which produced the excitement, was the gross production, not the net. The cost of mining operations in that State in 1878 will never be known, but it is safe to assume that t exceeded the value of the bullion produced. The crops in the agricultural States in 1878 were bountiful, but the prices obtained were low. The farmers were unable to release invested capital by paying off mortgages. The effects of the crash of 1873 were still felt. Money was scarce. In the latter part of 1878 the Leadville carbonate-of-silver ores came into prominence. Almost every newspaper in the land reprinted the stories of sudden wealth acquired by the keepers of petty shops and by mining tramps. Early in the year 1879 it was known that there was to be a shortage in the wheat crop in Europe. When the harvesting ma-chinery of this country had ceased work, it was known in every town that we had secured the greatest wheat crop ever grown in the land, Prices promised to be good, and it was evident that the Western farmers would pay off many millions of dollars of mortgages. Let the figures tell the story of the mining excitement of 1879 During the year mining companies that issued stock to the extent of \$597.265,000 were organized in New York city alone. Of this vast sum \$250,285,000 were estensibly devoted to the development of Colorado mines. The mines of the first group called for \$53.720,000; of the second group, \$98,660,000; of the third group, \$125,850,000; of the fourth group, \$5,350,000; and the companies working mines in foreign lands issued \$60,400,000 of stock. The output of the Western mines showed no marked in crease. Some of the great silver and gold producing mines ceased yielding. Colorado and other fields barely made up the loss.

The year 1880 opened. The Western and Southern States had secured enormous crops Prices of all kinds of produce were high. Large sums were released from investments it mortgages. The transportation lines were crowded to their utmost capacity with trains of heavily laden cars slowly moving to the Eastern seaboard. Fiush times prevailed, and the mining speculators took advantage of the condition of affairs by issuing in the two months of January and February mining stock in which the surplus money of New York city would be invested to the extent of \$329,200,000 Of this stock Colorado mines issued \$176,350,-000; the mines of the first group, \$2,500,000 of the second group, \$60,000,000; of the third

group, \$74.500,000; of the fourth group, \$150,-000; and the foreign mines, \$15,500,000, From the 1st day of January, 1877, to the 1st day of March, 1880, the mining companies organized in New York city have issued stock that has a face value of \$1,066.775,000! Of this sum \$455.385.000 has been issued by Colorado mines, the Leadville camp alone issuing \$131. 000,000. Companies operating in the first group issued \$78,720,000; in the second group, \$191,310,000; in the third group, \$245,420,000; in the fourth group, \$12,200,000; and we spared the Spanish-American mines the cash value of \$83,740,000 of mining stocks. The amount of stock issued by companies organized in cities and towns other than New York is unknown. Cities like Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans Philadelphia, and Baltimore have invested heavily in home organized companies.

The belief in the reported richness of the various ores of gold and silver of the Bocky Moun tain States and Territories and of the Pacific States is widespread. The attempts of the mining adventurers to increase the excitement are continuous. Almost daily reports of dis-coveries in hitherto unheard-of districts are telegraphed East. To-day it is in Arizona: tomorrow it will be in Colorado; the next day the fabulous mines of the Aztecs will be heard from. The history of lode mining, where the mines have been stocked, is very suggestive reading for would-be owners of stock in the bonanzas of our almost unknown mining regions. The lode that stands in mining annals at the head of productiveness is the Comstock. The three great mines that worked on this lode were the Consolidated Virginia, the California Consolidated, and the Crown Point, These three mines issued stock to the extent of \$118,000,000. Often this stock solu at hundreds per cent. premium. Up to the present time these mines have paid in dividends \$85,488,000, some \$32,512,000 less than the par value of the stock. These three mines are said to be exhausted. In the Mining News of a late

date is a list of "principal mines." The stock issued by these mines has a face value of \$219.171,630. In the same paper is a list of dividend-paying mines. The total dividends paid by these mines since their incorporation amounts to \$121,226,547. Of this sum the three exhausted Comstock mines paid \$85,000,000; all the others paid \$85,738,547. Three of the dividend-paying mines that are in the list of the Mining News, the Little Pittsburgh and Little Chief of Leadville and the Ontario of

Utah, are stocked for \$40,000,000. Mining is almost the only business that necessitates the absolute sinking beyond all recovery of the money expended in developing the property. In mining, the money expended In shafting, tunnelling, driving air courses, and in breaking ore from the stopes, is lost the instant the mine is exhausted. The cost of the dead workings on the Comstock lead was many millions of dollars; and if the reports about these mines are true, they are not to-day worth seven cents for any purpose on earth.

Suppose a mine has been opened and there is \$10,000,000 of ore in sight. It is proposed to stock this mine for \$5,000,000 at par. This proposition is apparently reasonable. But unless the ore is of very high grade, and the management of the mines energetic and skilful, the people who buy that stock will surely lose The mine has got to pay back not only the \$5,000,000 invested, but the interest also. If the extraction of the ore takes six or eight years. the mine would have to net, with interest at ten per cent. (west of the Missouri River the usual rates of interest are from one and a ball to two and a half per cent. a month), from \$3,000,000 to \$9,000,000 to pay the dividends necessary to square the account. If the mine were exhausted in two years, the dividends necessary to repay the original investment and ten per cent. interest would have to be sixty per cent. per year.

The stock of Colorado mines operated by companies organized in New York, to the extent of \$455,385,000, has been placed on that market in the three years and two months ending on March 1: 1880. If this stock was sold for 50 per cent of its face value, to repay the buyers in ten years the Colorado mines have got to net the immense sum of \$45.538,500 per year. In this calculation ten per cent. interest is allowed. To clear this sum and keep the mines in working condition will require a gross yield of at least \$100,000,000 per year. Colorado will have to yield \$1,000,000,000 to bullion in the next ten years to pay the demands the mining stock issued in New York city will make on her. other mining districts will have to net \$61,139 .-000 per year to reimburse the people who bought the stock issued in your city. To do this will necessitate the production of at least \$125,000,000 of bullion per year, or \$1,250,000,-000 in ten years. The mining companies organized in New York have before them the task of digging out of their mines \$2,250,000,000 in ten years, to repay the capital and interest invested during the three years and two months ending March 1, 1880.
It is the height of folly to suppose that the

mines will net a greater sum than \$200,000,000 in that time. The greater portion of the money invested is already lost. FRANK WILKESON.

A Letter from the Gray-Haired Woman who Saved her Daughter's Baby.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have just been reading an account of the Hev Mr. Harcourt's sermon of Sunday evening, and Capt Young's interruption. I was one of the passengers of the Narragament, and one of the last to leave the boat, so I know something about it. I saw no officers on board the boat when I left, nor did I see any after the collision. It looked to me as though they knew the back door and went out that way. A great many of the life preservers were out of order. The one I got had no strings. A young man Philadelphia, whom I never saw before, Cath ame, stood by us and helped us all he could till I was in tipped over and we were thrown into

at I was in tipped over and we were thrown into it.

ter.

"" the grav-haired woman." that saved ber granild. When I was in the water I looked up at the burst
toot, and I saw a colored man, the last on the boar
toot, and I saw a colored man, the last on the boar
e white ones were all gone. Then a boat came towar,
and a woman in the boat saked it that was my baby
sud: "No, It is my grandedlist save it!" A woman
a man, took the child in and took me by the lett arm
I dracwed me after the boat until we came near the
yof New York. There were no bars in that boat, only
ces of boards. Then I was taken in the small boat is
large upe. It a man sof out to terme in, I never saw
I. The passencers on the City of New York did every
ug they could for me. Now, my daughter was
one that asked the man on the bale of cotton
save her child, and he said he would
but he couldn't save the mother, but she
ton to the rope that held the box together, until the
e were taken on board the Stomington. I was laken
es York thinking she was dead, and she that I was,
m she was taken up, more dead than alive, thinking
had lost her mother and hady, a sister of tharity
e and put her arm around her neek as lovingly as
d be, and said. "My deer girl, are you a Catholic!"
Sind No. Then the Sister t ok her arm away,
young ladies came to her, and one of them soul,
me into my bed; I have just got up, and my bed is
led the entilled her and took care of her. I was Captain and crew did their dury. I affirm Mrs. Mannauer Birm. 193 Twenty-third street, South Brooklyn.

The City Refuse. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I think verybody ought to be convinced by past experience hat we cannot rely upon having the city refuse dumped beyond the new line. It never has been and never will be dumped where much of it will not find its way to the shores to say nothing of the filling up of the bay and channels. The truth is, no part of this refuse should be deposited in the water. It is a shameful waste of what may be made useful I presume it is known to most of Tus. Sex's readers that responsible parties have offered to remove much of it free of expense to the city, and all of it at very much less than the present cost to the city and stipulates that no part of it shall be decouited in the bay or the ocean, but that all shall be utilized. that all shall be utilized.

I have leng known the value of the retuse of the cities, and have frequently attempted to organize plans for saving and nilizing it or the purpose of restoring to the soil some of the fertility extracted from it. But find that these things are not managed as business men usually manages their business. But politicians occupy the rotations of the rectuments.

the positions, and my experience has taught me that they are offener influenced by a desire to reward their political friends than to secure the best results at the smallest cost.

Magazines and Newspapers. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have taken a part of the leisure of a few days to read the July magazines. Except for the illustrations, I cannot see ow any one can be particularly benefited by reading s any one can be particularly beheaven by reading m. In my numb the Stinday Sux, and for that matter a Sux on all days, couldn't more interesting matter to such better examples of foreithe choice English, is true also of one or two of the other great moves the could be the meaning of the could be the still the ray of the could be the still the surface of the could be the surface of the could be the surface of the could be sufficiently to the could be sufficiently the could be sufficiently to the could be

NEWARK, June 24 The Second Attempt to Make a Gas Monopoly. Four of the Brooklyn gas companies-the rooklyn, the Citizens', the Fulton Municipal, and the Metropolitan-yesterday presented to their stockholders Metropolitan—pesterday presented to their stockholders for ratification the proposition to consolidate in energy and a control stock of \$5.700,000 and a bonded indebtedness of \$2.300,000. The stockholders of the Citizen's Gas Company and the Metropolitan Gas Company voted in tavor of the consolidation. The result of the vote of the Futton Municipal Company was withely but it is said that it was against the plan. The opposition in the Brooklyn Company was strong and active, and out of 38 284 votes cast, 24,501 were in layer of the plan, and 32,003 were against it, thus for a second time detecting it.

The Millists of Geneva. From the Vicana New Pres Press.

From the Visqua Ang Pres Press.

For a few weeks past observant persons have sometied an unwested stir among the Milliest living in selection, who have been appropriate. It appears that council has been held and therebers, the properties of the last the recent changes in the personnel and we decline has the recent changes in the personnel and rought has the recent changes in the personnel and rought has the recent changes in the personnel and rought has the recent changes in the personnel and rought has been been also that a more intimate union of the theoremia of eachers through the through the personnel that Dragon and the through the personnel and t tions that the organization of the party shall be fed it rather than centralized, and that the several sec us shall be fed divided by natural, race boundaries, rather us shall be fed divided by natural, race boundaries, rather by a rivitrary, political boundaries. There are to be you of these teleralized organizations. The revoil ven or these telegranged organizations. The revolu-mary pampintets, newleptoners and proclamations are be printed to all the languages of eastern Europe. Na-nat creambattons are to be preferred, and all subords and creambattons are to be preferred. The closest union, the language of the control of the control of the efficient Niphicological Control of the control of and return to the full, because methods of around the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the language of the control of th

Different Views of the Same Subject. A Beautiful New Poem from the World.

When the for was viewed away.
Too discreet was I to say
varing word to curb her keen impatience for
race:
Helias on throughout the burst,
Mid the foremest well-high first.

as with there she had started, with them still she held the relates the relation of th The joynthmess of trium it save her check a radiant flush;
The joynthmess of the first a check.
When I stroked the chestnut's neck.
And her horsemanship spinionited, all she said was "Hush! hush! hush!"

"Hush! hush! hush!"

But when the day was o'er.
And we reached her house once more.

Her hand she gently laid in mime to doff her riding glove:
And its pressure secured to say.

Ere the took it quite away.

"A time there is too hunting and a time for making
even."

There was heard a stifled sigh.
Times was solutes in her eve.
And her heart hetroyed its secret in the crimson of her
blush
Joy indeed it was to feel
What she could not now conceal.

That no longer to my love tale would she answer, "Hush!
hush! hush!"

brother, Sir Robert Burdett, ared 80, who was as insig-nificant as a baronet with \$200,000 a year could be. He died a "Buchelor of the Albany." -The English baronet whose name appears most often in American papers is "ir Wilfred Law

BUNDEAMS

-Mr. Gladstone's expenses in the Mid-

-Prince Bismarck has entirely given up

The baths of Lucca have been reno

-Although the Commissioners for the

Melbourne Exhibition had stated that the total cost would not exceed \$1,260,000, it will cost \$2,000,000. It is to be

-Lady Burdett-Coutts has lost her eldest

smoking, the doctors having pronounced tobacco an impediment to a cure of his nerves.

vated and embellished until they are the most fashion

othian election are returned at £2,704, and those of Lord

Dalkeith at £4,078

open in the evening.

son, the wifty temperance advocate. He is daily dragged into the advertisements of a Liverpool hotel. The Rev. John Morse had a fall from grace, at Dexter, Me., and his Presiding Elder transferred him to a Methodist church at Calais. That was three months ago: and now, an investigation having demonstrated that he is too wicked to preach anywhere, he has been suspended.

-Lord Rosebery has stirred a tumuit in the veins of "White's," the fashionable club of London, by introducing his jockey. Constable, to dinner there, but he is too great a favorite to touch, and the Duchess of Westminster had set the example by dining Archer, the rider of Bend Or, at Grosvenor House. -Among the gentlemen who received

from Oxford the honorary negree of Doctor of Civil Law on Commemoration day, June 9, were: The Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, Postmaster-General; J. J. Sylvester, F. R. S., Professor of Mathematics in the John Hopkins University. Baltimore, and John Everett Hillsia, R. A.

—The Park Garden is a popular summer

resort at Providence. This meason operatic performance are to be given on a stage 200 feet wide. The scenery is proportionately extensive. A square in a Chinese city, for example, has houses, gates, and trees of full size, and in the background is a mountain a hundred feet high. -The late elections in England were very unfavorable to the brewers. A journal devoted to their interests complains bitterly of the falling off in repre-sentation, and points out that while there are 129 bar-

risters and fifteen solicitors in the House, the brewers only number sixteen. The "Beer and the Bible" interest has gone under for the present. -The export of champagne to foreign countries has greatly increased of late. According to ar official return, the champagne stored in the cellars of Rheims amounted on the lat of last April to 68,540,66 ottles. From the 1st of April, 1879, to the 1st of April, 1889, 19,171,154 bottles were sent out, of which 16,000,00

were for foreign countries-1,730,617 more than in the corresponding period from 1878 to 1879. -The House of the Angel Guardian is a Boston Roman Catholic charitable institution. The man-agers advertise that every succeiber of \$1 for its support will receive "a plenary indulgence on the day of admis sion on the feast of the Augel Guardian Oct 2, at the hour of death, and a share in five masses weekly." The offer concludes as allows: "Subscribers can have But-ler's Lives of the Saints or The Giories of Ireland' in place of the other wifts, if preferable."

-The Rev. Isaac Nelson, who was re-— The Rev. ISARC Nelson, Who was re-turned for the Roman Catholic county of Mayo, has got Mr. Paraell, who nominated him, into trouble by preach-ing a farewell sermom in which he declared "that the greatest curse that Europe had had for centuries was that man the Pope, who called kinnest by a title that had no meaning in it." He stated that "a Roman Catholic clerzyman, one of his own constituents, was so ignorant that he did not know who Theory was."

that he did not know who Tiberius was:" -An Englishman who travelled up the Nile states that his beard, which at home was straight, soft, and silky, began immediately on arriving at Alexandria to curl, and to grow crisp, strong, and coarse. Before reaching Es Souan it resembled bersehair to the touch and was disposed in ringlets. He accounts for this by the exceeding dryness of the air, and considers the in the course of many generations it permanently curled and crisped the hair of negroes. The hair on the traveller's head was not affected.

-Since the chief geographical event of last year, the achievement of Baron Nordenskjold, the fascination of North Pole exploration has been revived. During last summer two voyages of reconnoisance were undertaken in that direction one by the Dutch, under Capt de Pruyue, and the other by Sir Henry Gore Booth and Capt. Markham, E. N. The Dutch officers sighted Franz Joseph Laud, first discovered by Weyprecht in the Tegethoff. In the coming season Mr. Leigh Smith will make a voyage of recompossance, which, if circum-stances favor, will become a voyage of discovery. -It is said that Gilbert and Sullivan are herd at work on another comic opera. It is to be hoped

that the fate of the "Pirates of Pengance" will teach them that it will pay to give the public an opportunity to study the music and learn the words of their productions. One-half, if not more, of the success of "Pinafore" is due to the fact that the people learned it and then en-joyed hearing it doue in different styles. The suppressing of an opera doesn't prevent piracy, as Messra Gilbert and Sullivan have learned by this time. A copyrighted publication of the "Pirates" would have been money i the purses of this English team Walt Whitman has been visiting Ni-

agara. He says that the scene will stay in his memory along with other things that are lodged there, of which ie gives the following partial list: "The wild sea storn I once saw one winter day off Fire Island: the elder Booth in Richard that tamous night forty years ago in the Old Bowery, or Alboni in the children's second Norms, or night views. I remember, on the field after battles in Virginia, or the feculiar sentiment of monolight and stars over the great plains. Western Kanass; or scooting up New York Bay, with a stiff breeze and a good yacht, off Navesink.

-Persons are cautioned by Mr. McMas ters's Freeman's Journal to be careful how they buy pro-fessedly holy objects. Genuine water of Lourdescan be had of priests in this city for a dollar a quart; but as to bits of mortar from the chapel at Knock, it says. "It is sure that there will spring up a host of frauds to deceive the poor Irish people. False priests will be first in the race, footing the people. We really de not know how bits of the mortar, or of the earth around, may be procured. We would like to have some of the real mortar, or whatever is the material; but we would think twice, and then question if we had what we asked."

-Joaquin Miller's play, the "Danites," as interpreted by McKee Rankin's company in London, pleases even the conservative cockney, who finds a charm in the unconventionality the rule strength, and freshness of this rugged drama. At least this is shout the way the London Speciator puts it, taking especial de light in the "background of snowy mountain peaks, great canons, gigantic conferm the distance, cloudless sky, and the glorious climate of California," and it says that "a composition of this kind, especially in the it human dearth of all novelty from which we are at present suffering, is not to be picked to pieces, but grate-fully accepted as a refreshing fact."

-About the date when the "Merchant of Venice " may be supposed to have exhibited his gaberdine on the Rialto, there actually existed great female lawyers in the neighboring city of Bologus. Prof. Calderini, who held the Chair of Jurisprudence in that university is 1300, and Prof. Novella, who occupied it in 1366, were not only celebrated for their legal lore and skill, but if we may trust their portraits, exceedingly beautiful women, with noble Greek profiles. If women bereafter should again obtain entrance into the legal profession, it is not at all improbable that we may see something more of the keenness of teminine wits engaged in disentangling the knots of the law. Two balles in freland have just been conducting their own most intricate case in a man-ner which excited the surprise of the Master of the Rolls. who even observed that he was "astonished that the ladies had been able to put their case on paper so intel-ligently and clearly without legal advice."

-On the road from Albuquerque to Silver City (New Mexico is Cook's Canon, in which the Apache Indians of Victorio's band have been in the habit of waylaying and slaughtering white people attempting the passage. A private letter of recent date from Silver City says that two hundred and forty white settlers, miners, and mail carriers have been butchered and scalped in that exhon by the Abaches. A furnisht before the lette was written the Indians killed a party of eighteen per sons and burned their warons. They also slew the dri ver and three passengers on the mail coach and de stroyed the vehicle. A detachment of soldiers surprised five Apaches in the canon a couple of days after that occurrence, killed and, it is said, scalped thom. Among the Indians killed on that occasion was the fifteen year old some the removined chief Victoria. The last rought desperately as long as he could lift a hand to strike. The scople of Silver City are greatly exercised about the Apaches, who have made mining in that vicinity ex-

-The completion of the Inflexible, the Alax, and the Agamoninon, which is promised during the present year, will make an important addition to the available strength of the British mays. The Inflexion the largest mass of war affact to a cross of 11 Met 1508 displacement, while the Dandolo and Danson for 15000 in the Italian navy, are only of ICATO tone. The arms ment of the Inflexible, consisting of four 80-ton guits if it is true, interior to that of the Italian slope, each of which carries four 100 ton guns; but, on the other hand, there can be no doubt that the English vessel is of greater strength than the fining memode war. The Alexand the Azamemnon are sister ships, each of \$402 tons, so that by the completion of the three weeks \$7.754 tons of ironebad shipping will be added to the membrately available strength of the may proceed to the memorial processing and the strength of the may be added to the memorial processing the strength of the may be added to the memorial transfer and the strength of the may be added to the memorial transfer only tour 38 ten gone, but as the warpens throw a projectile weathing 7-20 points with authorest velocity to penetrate 14 inch armor, the vessels must be regarded as oftensively of considerable power, while they possess great delensive strength.